NEW YORK HEELIN, MONDAY, FREEDARY 18, 1856.

INSURANCE.

nonte. 872,618 00

N. D MORGAN, Pre

Augusta, Feb. 9, 1866.

The Delegates to the Cincinnati Convention. Under the head of "Maine Correspondence," and date, "Portland, Jan. 27, 1856," your paper is made to say, "Pierce will probably have two delegates from Maine in the Third Congressional district."
Such is not the fact; both of the gentleman elected that district will vote with the delegates at large, and could not possibly have been elected, if they were supposed to have been Pierce men. I send you an extract from one of our papers:—

ELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CON-At the caucus of the democratic members of the Legisture, on Wednesday evening, the foliowing gentlementers elected delegates at large to the Cincinnati Convenience

W. B. B. Moore, of Waterville.
John C. Talbot, Jr., of Lubec.
Dudley F. Leavitt, of Banger.
Wm K. Kimball, of Pare.
They are all opposed to President Pierce, and it is understood that Mr. Buchanan is to be their first choice.
The President must weel highly complimented at this result. His Gollector (Smart) does not seem to have done a very prosperous business at Augus a.
The whole Pierce strength, in both branches of the Legislature (every democrat being present at

the Legislature (every democrat being present at the convention), was but thirteen votes, and this,

the convention), was but thirteen votes, and this, after four weeks of unceasing "operation" upon the members by the little but indefatigable corporal's guard of office holders who conprise the whole Pierce strength of the State. If being avowed Pierce men is to be the test of qualification for holding office, some of our office holders must soon be removed, and probably will be, if any other persons having the necessary qualifications can be found. The feeling is nearly unanimous that in order to maintain our position among the democratic States, and to secure a democratic victory in September next which shall tell on the Presidential election throughout the Union, we must have some other man than Gen. Pierce nominated at Cincinnati.

The Maine delegation will be a unit, if it properly reflects the sentiments of the people of the State or of the democracy of each Congressional district.

## Our San Francisco Correspond

San Francisco, Jan. 21, 1856. Sale of a Portion of the Folsom Estate—Price of the Lote-History of the Immense Estate-Con-tinued Vield of the Gold Mines-Deaths of Eminent Citizens-Political Difficulties in the Legis lature-New Bank-Peace with the Indiane. The events of the past fortnight are sufficiently

interesting to warrant a special letter to the Naw YORK HEBALD.

Not the least important matter has been the sale by auction of a portion of the estate of the late Joseph L. Folsom. The whole number of lots disposed was three hunered and sixty, and the aggregate bids \$607,000, which amount considerably exceeded the estimates by property holders made before the sale was announced. Most of the lots were un-improved, and as they have now passed into the hands of bona fide citizens, San Francisco will be an immense gainer by the change. Captain Folsom was a Quartermaster in the United States army, and came here with Colonel Stevenson's regiment of New York Volunteers. For a considerable time he filled the office of Collector of this port. Since 1850 he has been considered among the wealthlest men in California, and two years ago his property in San Francisco would have sold under the hummer for at least two millions of dollars. Folsom acquired this immense property under the following circumstances:—For several years prior to the change of government in California there had been living here a man by the name of William A. Leidesdorff, a Mexican citizen, but a foreigner by birth. At that time any person who would pay the price of making out the title papers could get any quantity of grants to land within the present limits of the city, these lots being some fifty and some one hundred warss (yards) square. Leidesdorff, who seems to have been a man of some foresight, obtained a large number of these grants, and when he died, which was early in 1848, he was considered the largest landowner in this place. And yet so valueless was this land then held, Leidesdorff, who was owing a few thousand dollars, was pronounced insolvent. Immediately after his death the gold mines "broke out," and town lands rose rapidly in value. An effort was made to seek out the heirs of Leidesdorff in order to make some "arrangement" for the administratorship; but no one, not even his most inti mate friends, could tell where he came from, no where his relatives resided. By some means or other, however, Folsom obtained an inkling that Leidesdorff mother was living in one of the Danish West India Islands, and this pre from Anna Maria Sparks to administer upon the estate of her deceased son. The courts gave him the administratorship, and subsequently he bought out Mrs. Spark's interest. Capt. Folsom had a hard struggle, however. Squatters came upon his lands, and these he had to fight off. The State, too, set up a claim and the courts were called upon to declare the Leidesdorff estate eschea was a Quartermaster in the United States army, and came here with Colonel Stevenson's regiment of

he found relief only in death. Since his death another suit has been commenced, and this by the United States government. In the great fire of 1851, Capt. Folsom's papers were all destroyed, and among them all his quartermaster's vouchers. In consequence of the loss of these papers, he appears as defaulter to the amount of \$275,000, and for this sum the government has brought suit. Should this suit go against Capt. Folsom, there will still be left a very handsome sum for the heirs, as the property gold here on the 10th and 11th insts. was only about one-half the bulk of his estate.

The sale I have alluded to is more noticeable from the fact that it is the first great sale of real estate since the bank suspensions in February last. We have not yet recovered from the shock which these bank failures produced, but the high prices bid for the Folsom property proves that confidence is taking the place of distrust, and our citizens are once more smiting in anticipation of the "good time" coming.

The gold mines are yielding more abundantly than ever, and I hesitate not to say that the year 1866 will furnish one-fourth more gold than any year since the discovery of the California placers.

Our obstuary list furnishes two well known names—Captain Wm. 1). M. Howard and Hon. Roderick N. Morrison. Captain Howard was among the earliest of the California pioneers; and certainly no man bore a larger share of the esteem of his fellow citizens.

Judge Morrison was at one time a member of the New York bar, and we s prominent as the counsel of

w citizens.

Judge Morrison was at one time a member of the

low citizens.

Judge Morrison was at one time a member of the New York bar, and we s prominent as the counsel of Polly Bodine—a name conspicuous in your criminal calendar. He was also at one time a member of the New York Legislature. He came to California in 1849, and was elected the first Judge of San Francisco county. For the last two years of his life he was wholly devoted to the investigation of the science of spiritualism, and at two different times was an inmate of the State Lunatic Asylum.

Our Legislature, now in session, exhibits no sign of making choice of a successor of Dr. Gwin in the United States Senate. The Know Nothings, who have a large majority of the Assembly, are so divided into cliques—Foote, Marshall and Crabbe cliques—that it is found impossible to make a nomi pation in caucus, and it is more than probable that the election will be put over to 1867, when Mr. Weller's term expires, and when, as two vacancies will be created, some compromise may be effected. The democrats—Gwin democrats, and Broderick democrats, are all united in their endeavors to stave off the election, in the hope that next year will give them a majority of the Legislature.

A new banking house h s been recently opened here. Mesars, C. K. Garrison of this city, and C. W. Morgan of New York, being prominent partners. It is said to have a large cash capital.

Quiet is rapidly being restored in the Indian country. The Indians are prepared to treat for peace, and no wonder, for they have been terrible sufferers in this war. Whether a peace will be lasting or not, remains to be seen. I believe there is no peace for the red man until he is in his grave. He must be exterminated. This is not humanity; bu it is destiny.

it is destiny.

The Passengers by the Ship Parliament—Character of Foreign Immigration to Boston.—Notwithstanding the long and stormy passage of the ship Parliament to this port from Liverpool, her two hundred and fifty passengers were landed in an excellent condition. Not a passenger died on the passage, except an infant in a fit, while the vessel was at Provincetown, and only two or three were sick when the vessel reached this port, and their allment was the result of sea sickness. In looking over her list of passengers we find a less number than usual who are bound immediately for the West. Generally the proportion is about one-third. The greater number of the Parliament's passengers will be scattered throughout the cities and large towns of New England. Of the whole number only eight are fifty years old and upwards. About twenty are English and twenty Scotch—the latter being females from seventeen to thirty years of age, destined for the Holyoke factories, being about five hundred in all who have already been sent over for that purpose. Many of these immigrants have supplies of money, and others come to friends able to take care of them until they are in a condition to look out for themselves. Among the passengers was an inhabitant of Beverly, who returns to his home after wandering around the world for the period of twenty-two years.—Boston Traveller, Feb. 16.

Medical Appointments in the Army and Navy TO THE EDITOR OF THE BERALD.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14, 1866.

There is one feature in relation to the appointing power of the United States that is eminently just. As few, however, are familiar with the subject to which we refer, we will explain it somewhat in detail. It relates to the appointment of army and navy surgeons in the United States service. Many years ago these appointments were made upon the individual judgment of the President of the United States. But now, before any man can secure the commission of surgeon in the army or navy or the United States, he must be ex-

of the United States. But now, before any man can secure the commission of surgeon in the army or navy or the United States, he must be examined by a board of medical officers appointed for that purpose; and that, too, although he may have received a diploma from the very best of our medical colleges. Nor has party politics anything to do with the appointment. Any gentleman of proper character and suitable education is allowed to go before this medical board for examination; and if he shall satisfy the board that he possesses the proper qualifications, he is reported to the head of the Department, who presents his case to the President, who sends his name to the Senate for confirmation. Thus it will be seen that if remains with the applicant, in a great measure, to decide whether he will pass or not. If he shall master all the branches of the profession, before he submits to the scrutiny of the board, he is sure to pass. Nay, more, the board goes so far as to class those who undergo an examination as Nos. 1, 2, &c. Every inducement is, therefore, offered to make the surgeons of our army and navy most perfect in their profession.

It will be seen from this statement that there can be no favoritism in the judgment of this medical tribunal. In nearly every instance the parties are entire strangers to each other.

We have referred to the mode by which medical gentlemen enter the service, with the view of making the country and the members of the two houses of Congress familiar with the system adopted in relation to the medical department of the government. It appears, however, that notwithstanding this very judicious arrangement for furnishing excellent surgeons to the army, that a very large number of those who attend the soldiers in the distant portions of the nation do not undergo any examination. And this grown out of the fact, that there is not a sufficient number of surgeons and assistant surgeons at this time anthorized by Congress. The Secretary of War and Surgeon General Lawson, has recommended to Congress

topic. Your sheet instructs the million.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD. It has occurred to me that a brief account of some of the best European parks would be acceptable to your leaders at the present time, inasmuch as the Commissioners' report on the Central Park is now confirmed.

In my studies of European landscape gardening last summer and autumn, I first sought out such specimens as seemed to be best adapted to our circumstances; and secondly, such as were considered the best specimens of landscape gardening as an

art.

Under the former class, I place at the head Birkenhead Park, on the opposite side of the river Mersey from Liverpool, as being decidedly the finest public park in Europe.

This announcement will probably appear very strange to Americans generally, who usually, on landing from the steamers at Liverpool, take the first train for London, and do not stop long enough even to inquire about the fine buildings, docks, parks, &c. I make this remark because, during five months' sejourn in England and on the Continent, I did not find one American who had seen Birkenhead Park.

did not find one American who had seen birachucad Park.

Birkenhead Park was conceived by the Commissioners of the Borough, and decided upon after several public meetings, when the subject was fully discussed. The commissioners wisely concluded that a good park in the suburbs of their town, with a zone or belt of fine villa sites around it, would draw to them men of wealth and taste. This expectation has been fully realized, as will appear hereafter.

In 1843 the commissioners purchased 130 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a park and other purposes—120 acres of land for a public content of the land of which are appropriated in perpetuity for a pu

which are appropriated in perpetuity for a public park.

Mr. Joseph, now Sir Joseph Paxton, the celebrated landscape gardener to the Duke of Devonshire, was employed to design and direct the works. A thousand workmen were employed in carrying his designs into execution, under the immediate direction of Mr. Edward Kemp, a very clever landscape gardener, and author of "How to Lay Out a Small Garden," and the "Hand Book of Gardening."

The land, criginally flat and tame, and exposed to severe northwest winds from the sea, the soil a cold stift clay and entirely destitute of trees, were the naterials placed in Mr. Paxton's hands to make a park No doubt be thought it a hard nut to crack, but with pienty of means he succeeded in cracking it in a very satisfactory manner, by creating artificial hills, ridges, mounds, &c., with the earth excavated in forming the lakes; all of which appear very easy, graceful and natural.

In a little more than a year the entire plot of land, once in some parts a low swamp, exhaling the most pestilent vapors, was drained, graded, planted and fenced at an expense, including the lands, of about £130,000—Mr. Paxton receiving £800 for his services.

The villa sites around the park have since been

land, once in some parts a low swamp, exhaling the most pestilent vapors, was drained, graded, planted and fenced at an expense, including the lands, of about £139,000—Mr. Paxton receiving £300 for his services.

The villa sites around the park have since been sold for nearly enough to pay the entire cost of the lands and improvements, and many fine villas are silvedy built. The remaining lots are owned by individuals, and held at high rates.

In the arrangement of the park a serpentine drive of nearly three miles in length encloses the park proper, and forms the inner boundary of the villa sites; another drive passes through the centre, and eight more develope the land appropriated to villa sites—one end of each of the latter terminates opposite the end of a public street, with a lodge and gate. Broad gravel paths develope the interior in a beartiful and artistic manner, the larger part of which is in lawns, burdled and pastured with fine sheep and cows. The great breadth of these lawns produces a wonderful effect of magnitude.

The plantations include all the trees and shrubs that are hardy enough to endure the climate—which make up a great variety—notwithstanding, many that flourish vigorously in the central and southern portions of England are excluded, on account of the rever winds and saline a tmosphere. There is also a tilf clayey subsoil, which causes the exclusion of n.ny varieties of evergreens.

A couple of fine sheets of water—graced with water-owl, bridges, a boat-house, &c.—enliven the grounds. One of the lakes is very irregular, and decidedly the best managed piece of artificial water I ever saw, and, so far as I learned, was so considered by all landscape gardeners who have seen it.

A tockery so naturally designed and constructed that I was informed it was often them for the provided, and are in the exception of the lakes in very irregular, and few man the poorer classes in England especially, of such an extensive and delightful pleasure ground is taken into consideration, no one will be inclin

Gen Mosquera.
We take great pleasure in publishing the following circular, issued by Gen. Mosquera to his country-men. It is important, as an index to the hearts of the New Granadians, for all know that Gen. Mosquera does not talk idly, and that he knows the sentiments of the people of his country. His frank in-troduction of the gentlemen mentioned in the letter is evidence enough that he knew that the people were prepared to receive it and them. It will be observed that the circular is a voluntary offering of the patriotism of this distinguished man; that he sent it out among his people simply as one friend introduces to his home and family another friend, in whose honor he has confidence, with whose sentiments he assimilates, and for whose talents he entertains high respect.

Gen. Mosquera has once occupied the Presidential chair of the republic of New Granadu. He is identified with the history of his country from the days of

fied with the history of his country from the days of independence to the present time Perhaps, after Bolivar, he is the most distinguished South American living. He is now the most prominent candidate for the Presidency again.

These facts add much to the significancy of this circular. The kind feelings it breathes towards our people, unexpressed it may be, yet reposing in every word as though it would be an act of superfluity to express them, furnish a guarantee that our citizens, in settling in New Granada, will settle among their brethren.

The Osprey we see advertised again for the 23d of February. With the state of feeling now existing in New Granada towards the people of this country, the emigration to that country must be considerable. No country probably furnishes higher inducements to the emigrant:—

TRANSLAHON.

able. No country probably furnishes higher inducements to the emigrant:—

TRANSLATION.

Mr. ———My Dran Frunks—In the steamer General Morquera (or Copyer), from the Unite! States, three small companies of emigrants have arrived at this port, with the object of settling with their families in some convexient part of this republic. Messrs C. G. Ruddand party form one association—J. G. Jewett and E. G. Moulton the other; the third, composed of Walter B. Turner, J. H. Barnes and Thomas E. Dudley, accompanied by others. These are all useful, honorable and enterprising men, whose desire it is to settle in New Granada, of which country the North Americans have formed an exalted idea. As you are well acquainted with my options concerning New Granadam incustry, I have offered them my assistance and the advantages of an introduction to my friends in the various provinces. It is with this coject I address this circular to all who, like yourself, will favor me by promoting their interacts, when they visit your section of the country. It is necessary for us all to protect this first trial of emigration, and or neequently I rely upon your kindness for the same. Agriculture, mining and the construction of roa is are the principal objects towards which their efforts are directed, and the employment of both their time and their money is a sufficient guarantee for you to afford them your assistance.

At the feet you will find the signature of those presenting this letter. Your affectionate friend and servant.

T. C. DE MUNQUERA.

DECISION OF JUDGE BRADY UPON THE MATURITY OF A PROMISSORY NOTE.

Brown vs. Ryckman.-BRADY, J.-This is an ac tion against the maker of a promissory note. The complaint alleges the making of the note, that it has matured, that the whole amount is due to the plaintiff, that it was endorsed and delivered to him by the payee therein named, and demands judgment for the amount thereof. The answer first on infor-mation and belief, says that the plaintiff is not the holder or owner of the note, and that E. F. Brown is the owner and party in interest. The answer then, secondly, as a separate defence, alleges that the note was given to E. F. Brown for services to be performed, and that the consideration thereby failed; and further in this connection, that if the plaintiff is the owner, he took it with notice of such failure. The answer then, thirdly, as a separate defence, says that the defendant has no knowledge or information sufficient to form a belief that the said E.

sufficient to form a belief that the said E.

F. Brown endorsed or delivered the note
to the plaintiff for a valuable or any
consideration. The answer, then, fourthly, as a
further and seperate defence, alleges that the plaintiff is an attorney at law, and if he is the owner of
the note he obtained it for the purpose of prosecuting it contrary to the statute in such case made
and provided. The plaintiff demurs to the whole o
the answer, except that part of it denying the endorsement or delivery of the note by the payee, and
for reasons set out in detail—but in reference to the
second and fourth defences more particularly tha
they are hypothetically stated. The allegations tha
the plaintiff is not the owner and holder of the note
and that E. F. Brown is the owner and real party
in interest create no issue and amount to a mere
traverse, which is not recognized by the Code. They
do not deny the property in, and possession of the
note by the plaintiff, and yet allege the nais to belong to another. If these allegations were god, as
a denial, they would be bad for duplicity. Each defence must be separately stated and be an answer
to the cause of action to which it is addressed. (10
Pr. Rep., 68; 5 Sand, 210; 8 Pr. Rep., 242.) Perhaps,
if the denial of the endorsement or delivery was not
set up as a separate delence the allegations just
mentioned would be consistent with it and sustained.
As to the first defence therefore the demurrer is well
taken, but different considerations suggest themtaken, but different considerations suggest themselves as to the residue of the answer. I am aware that in several cases hypothetical pleading has been declared to be ohoxious, (6 Pr. Rep. 50; 84, 401. 14 Earb. 533 5 Pr. R. 14, 7 Barb. 80, 2) and an examination of these cases shows that the peculiar form of denial allowed by the Code has not received the consideration which it required. I suggest this with due defierence to the learned Judges who delivered and concurred in the opticions expressed in these cases. The case in 6 Pr. Rep. supra arose where a denial on information and belief was allowed. Those referred to in 7 Barb. and 6 Pr. Rep., were cases in which the hypothetical answers were as to the acts of the defendants, and presumptively within their own knowledge; and in the case in 14 Barb. Justice Willard, who delivered the opinion in 6 Pr. Rep. supra, also delivered the opinion in 6 Pr. Rep. supra, also delivered the opinion of the court, citing in support of his views, among others, the cases mentered. These decisions appear to be founded to a rule of the common law system of pleading, which required a plea secking to avoid the declaration to confess dihectly, or by implication, that but for the matter of avoidance contained in it, the action could be maintained. (Conger vs. Johnston, 2 Wendell, v6.) Under that system there were but two pleas—the pica in abatement, and the plea of prius dorrien continuance, which required a verification. The conscience of the party was not appealed to\_saud the pleader was not called upon to consider what his client could declare on outh, but what forms he should adopt to place the defence on the report. But hypothetical pleading, even under that system, was not always condemned, as illustrated by Judge Woodruff in Ketcham vs. Zerega, let E.D. Smith, 553. The difficulty under which the defendant must rest as to the declaration of the declaration of the question, when the defendent in this case admits that he made the note such problems of the declaration of the defend

the plaintiff, and if so, he cannot be required to admit them. To compel him to do so is to do injustice."

And again—"It is clear to my mind that the defendant cannot be required, as a condition of averring new matter, to make an admission of the facts alleged, which shall preclude him from denying them on the trial."

For these reasons I consider the third and fourth defences well and sufficiently stated, and that the demurer to them was not well taken. It was insisted on the argument that the fourth defence was objectionable because it did not set out in detail the facts and circumstances of the procurement of the note by the plaintiff to nue. The statute before the Code only required the defendant to give notice that he would insist upon and prove at the trial that the demand on which the action was founded had been bought and sold, or received for prosecution contrary to law, without setting forth any other particulars. (2 Revised Statutes, fourth edition, page 475.) Nothing more is now required, and the fact of the procurement is alleged sufficiently for the defendant, without costs to either party, and with liberty to the plaintiff to withdraw the demurrer if he shall deem it advisable.

The Distrilon Petition in the Ohio Sensie

The Disunion Petition in the Ohio Senate.

The following is the report of the Committee of Federal Relations in the Senate, to which was referred the petition of certain persons of Salem, Committee of Immisian county, praying the Legislature to take the necessary measures to obtain a peaceable dissolution of the Union:

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the memorial on behalf of the Western anti-Slavery Society, praying a dissolution of the Union, respectfully submitted the following report: Your committee have given all the consideration to the subject of the memorial that its importance demands. They are free to admit that the federal government, like all human governments, has its imperfections, and that those who administer it are not intalliable. Still your committee believe that in its principles and workings it approximates more nearly to a realization of the wants of mankind than any one that has preceded it, and much more nearly than any one that would be likely to rise upon its ruins. Your committee take pleasure in saying that there is no considerable portion of the people of Ohio who directly or indirectly sympathise with the purpose of the memorialists. Loyally to the confederacy of these States and unfaltering adherence to the obligations of the federal constitution are predominating characteristics of our people. That though they are not indifferent to the great question of human liberty, they believe it is the part of wisdom to retain in its purity the political, religious, educational and social privileges which we now enjoy, and extend those privileges to the whole human family as fast as a due regard to the rights of all parts of the confederacy will permit.

For these, and a variety of reasons that might be stated, your committee in the most decided and

peimit.

For these, and a variety of reasons that might be stated, your committee, in the most decided and emphatic manner, condemn the treasonable objects of the memorialists, and ask to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject.

The Legislature of Raode island on the Subject of Siavesy.

The following report was made in the Rhode Island House of Representatives on the 15th inst.:—

Executive communications have been received from the Legislatures of the States of Arkansas, Vermont, Maine and Massachusetts, containing presembles and resolutions on the subject of slavery; the organization of the Territory of Kansas; its invasion by armed citizens of Missouri; the Fugitive Slave law; the abrogation of the Missouri compromise; on slavery in the abstract; on the repeal of laws authorizing slavery in the District of Colambia and the Territories; the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law; the future non-admission of any State to the Union without a condition to exclude slavery; and other matters relating to the exciting political topics of the day.

And this General Assembly, having maturely considered the said communications, and the subjects The Legislature of Raode island on the Sub-

topics of the day.

And this General Assembly, having maturely considered the said communications, and the subjects which they embrace, do resolve,
That the compromises in our federal constitution should be faithfully adhered to by every citizen, and that the laws which have been or may be passed by Congress to carry out such compromises should be observed and obeyed until they shall have been declared unconstitutional by the highest tribunal—
That the Missouri compromise of 1820, entered into to allay an alarming excitement which threatened to disturb the public peace, and to produce a sectional collision resulting in civil war, and threatening a dissolution of the Union, was made by the antagonistic parties in good faith, and with patriotic motives, and that its repeal by the thirty-third Congress is a signal violation of honor, of justice and of plighted faith—

That Congress, having the right to pass a declaratory act that siavery shall not hereafter exist in the territories, is imperatively called upon to exercise that right, without delay—

That the atrocious interference of citizens of Missouri, and others not residents in Kansas, with the organization of the government of that Territory, deserve the indignant rebuke of the Legislatures and people of every State; and that the State of Missouri is bound to disayow all participation in those acts of violence and outsage, without delay or suffer the obloquy due for such diagrant violation of justice, law and right—

That it is inexpedient for individual States to make a tender of men or arms to Kansas to aid in repelling invaders, as it would tend directly to a sectional, civil war; and it cannot be doubted that the Precident of the United States will exercise his plenary constitutional power to prevent the recurrence of such violence and outrage.

plenary constitutional power to prevent the recurrence of such violence and outrage.

rence of such violence and outrage.

That at a period of such excitement as the present, when parties, as was foreseen by the Father of his Country, are characterized "by geographical distinctions," and the North and South, fired with vindictive feelings, strayed against each other in hostile attitudes, it is the part of wisdom, as well as patriotism, for each State Legislature in its expressions of opinions on these subjects of agitation to be temperate, moderate and candid, nor suffer the impulse of excited feeling to transport them beyond the bounds of reason, or to impair that veneration for the Union which is paramount to the most laudable objects of all the political parties of the day—

landship objects of all the pointer parties of the day—
That his Excellency the Governor be requested to forward a copy of thes resolutions to the President of the United States, to the Governor of each of the Sates and Territories, and to each of our Senators and Representatives in Congress, with a request that our delegates in that body will use their best efforts and influence to secure, by wise and judicious legislation, to every State and Territory, its constitutional right.

legislation, to every State and Territory, its constitutional right.

\*\*Lewis County.\*\*—The Lewis County Republican gives the following, as the result of the town elections, as far as heard from, in Lewis county.\*\*—

\*\*Martinsburg.\*\*—Edwin Pitcher.\*\* republican and anti-Know Nothing, was elected by a majority of 109. The rest of the ticket was elected by majorities ranging from 102 to 129.

\*\*Loveille\*\*—Gen.\*\* Willard, republican and anti-Know Nothing, had 56 majority. Rest of the ticket, except Town Clerk, bad about the same majority.

\*\*Turn.\*\*—C. C. Riggs, democrat, 64 majority.\*\*

\*\*Leydin\*\*—Win.\*\* J. Hall, democrat, by 25 majority.\*\*

\*\*Watson.\*\*—C. Kea, republican, is elected.\*\* Part of the Know Nothing ticket succeeded.

\*\*New Bremen\*\*—Bornt Nellis, democrat.\*\*

\*\*Croghan\*\*—Patrick Swortman, republican.\*\*

\*\*Democrate.\*\*—John Chickering, republican.\*\*

\*\*Marristurg.\*\*—John Chickering, republican.\*\*

\*\*Brenstein Clark, republican.\*\*

\*\*Brenstein Sinformed that the Board of Supervisors just elected stand thus:\*\*

\*\*Democrate.\*\*

\*\*St. Lawrence county.\*\*

\*\*We have returns from only three or four towns:\*\*

\*\*Ostergatchie.\*\*—A national whig is elected Supervisor.\*\* All the rest of the republican ticket was elected.\*\*

\*\*Potsdam.\*\*—Aaron T. Hopkins, rep., had 405 votes, and ex-Speaker Elderkin 164. Everything else on the ticket received a like vote.\*\*

\*\*Colton.\*\*—Moses F. Collins, anti-Know Nothing.\*\*

\*\*Pitchan County.\*\*

\*\*The Elmira Advertiser gives the following re
\*\*Tioga County.\*\*

\*\*The Elmira Advertiser gives the following re-

The Elmira Advertiser gives the following re Elmira.-L. J. Cooley, anti-Know Nothing, 130

majority.

Southport.— Judson Smith, anti-Know Nothing, 90.

Chemung.— Democrat elected over the K. N. can-Chemung.—Democrat elected over the dids-te.

Horse Heads.—150 anti-Know Nothing majority.

Big Flats.—Ditto by a majority of 25,

Veteran.—The vote for Supervisor stood—Democrat, 194; republican, 152; Know Nothing, 145.

Cathn.—The Know Nothings voted for the republican candidate, and he was elected.

Van Etten.—The democratic supervisor elected.

Erin.—Arden Austen, democrat.

There was an election in but one town on Tuesday last, the town of Pultney, and Ira Hyatt, republican, was elected supervisor, over T. Drew, Know Nothing, by 40 majority.

The Know Nothings claim to have carried Kort. right, Stamford, Roxbury and Middletown; while they concede a defeat in Delhi and Franklin.

New Bedford Oil Market.—We understand that between 8,000 and 9,000 bbls. of whale oil have been sold in this market the last two days—a large portion of which was on Luropean account—at prices ranging from 77 to 80 cents per gallon, according to quality.—New Bedford Mercury, Feb. 15

Prom. "Sanday Leader, Feb. 17.]

BARRUN's BARR. to give advice as to the best plan to make money. A chad succeeded to amass a fortune through the side of the best plan to make money. A chad succeeded to amass a fortune through the side of the best plan to make money. A chad succeeded to amass a fortune through the side of the but the Jerome Clock Company, with which barnum connected himself in order to increase his fe. tune, has spent his money faster than he made it om of the sources we have mentioned. There is a more in this. A mun who lives solely upon humbug win "cenerally get humbugged himself before he dies, if "e lives long. Barnym erected a splendid country seat. Tear Bridgeport, in Connecticut, and owned a ve. Y large quantity of land in East Bridgeport, but now it is all covered by mortgages, and the creditors are squabbling for the possession of it. He nomed his beautiful country seat Iranistan, which is of Eastern origin, but he has left it and taken up a more humble residence in this city. We are told that Tom Thumb is still at Bridgeport, and that Barnum hopes to make some money out of him. But we predict the life of the successful showman has ended, and that Barnum will have an up hill road in all he undertakes hereafter. His property is mortgaged to the extent of some \$180,000, and he is in debt, exclusive of this, some \$30,000. Barnum's book has been commented upon in every civilized c untry on the globe, and the general sentiment respecting the morals sought to be inculcated in it is, that the work is disgraceful to American literature. It is a mere history of the deceptions he practised upon the community, and the amount of funds they produced. With all his shrewdness in money making, he permitted a few Yankee clock pediars to get the best of him. To begin life again will be hard for him.

[From the Sunday Times, Feb. 17.]

Church and Opena.—There is a sharp conten.

pedlars to get the best of him. To begin life again will be hard for him.

[From the Sunday Times, Feb. 17.]

CRURCH AND OFERA.—There is a sharp contention raging up-town between church and opera goers. We think that the religicuse has slightly the advantage over the prima domna. On the same day that we observed a quotation in a Wall street paper of some Academy of Music shares below par, (often above both pa and ma,) we read of the pews in All Souls' church—slias Beetsteak church—alias Holy Zebra—alias Dr. Bellows'—being sold at a tremendous figure. Badiali versus Bellows, (although no one ever said of the former as of the latter, "He bellows!") will have a verdict for defendant—the congregation being the jury who get "charged." That arch-republican, Moses H. Grinnell, bought two pews at a tremendous figure, and others followed suit almost as eagerly as the pedlars and tinkers imitated Genin with his \$600 Jenny Lind ticket. What with box for "Le Prophete." and a pew to hear the prophets expounded, a wealthy merchant need make profits enough to make his expense mare sustain his handy gallop.

SQUATTER SOVEMERONY.—The latest instance of this is said to be Mr. Justice Penbody's seat on the bench.

[Frem the Sunday Atlas, Feb. 17.]

SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.—The latest instance of this is said to be Mr. Justice Peabody's seat on the bench.

[From the Sunday Atlas, Feb. 17.]

City Compthollership.—What's the matter with Comptholler Flagg that he does not respond to the complaint made against him by John's. Giles, in behalf of the peeple, charging him with having usuried the office he now occupies? At the expiration of the twenty days allowed to file his answer to the complaint of Mr. Giles, he made application for more time, and another twenty days was granted by Judge Roosevelt, which would have expired to-morrow. But yesterday he made application for a further extension, and ten days more time was given. If the case of Mr. Flagg is so clear, why is this reluctance on his part to meet the issue? This interesting and important case ought to have been finally disposed of before this time; but Mr. Giles appears satisfied in his confidence of ultimate triumph; and although Mr. Flagg continues to discharge the duties of the office to which he (Giles) claims to have been elacted by the votes of the people, he has no doubt but that upon the final rendition of judgment in the pending suit, he will recover the salary from the lat of January. Flagg is doing the work and Giles calculates to get the pay.

[From the Sanday Courier, Feb 17.]

THE NEW YORK YACHT CLUB—The annual election of officers of this club, held a few days since, resulted in reinstating those of last year. A resolution was passed that there should be three prizes of \$250 each, to be sailed for in June next. This is double the amount of last year's prizes. There was also a rule at that time that no boat should entorunder fifteen tons. This year no boat will be allowed to sail under twenty-five tons.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR.—There seems to be a strange disposition to make a target of our friend, Astor,

under fifteen tons. This year no boat will be allowed to sail under twenty-five tons.

WILLIAM B. ASTOR.—There seems to be a strange disposition to make a target of our friend, Astor, the great millionaire, because he happens to be rich. For our part, we do not quite comprehend the justice or good sense of poking fun at a gentleman because he has the good fortune to enjoy an income of a million and a quarter a year. Mr. Astor has just as good a right to the peaceable and unrestricted enjoyment of his property as the humblest man among us to the ejuoyment of his day's wages. If a man is to be made a target of, by way of punishment for his wealth, we shall discourage the getting of property, and a good many enterprising citizens will be for abandoning their business pursuits, lest they should get too wealthy and be subjected to the announce of public attacks on their persons, their motives, their mansions and their families. If Mr. Astor raises his rents we immediately have a row about it in the public papers; but why should not he get all he can for his houses as well as another man? If he refuses to give movey to build a church, or a hospital, or declines subscribing to a railroad, there is at once a terrible rumpus made. But he ought to te his own almoner, and to give or not, as may suit his feelings, as well as the rest of us. Mr. Astor, we presume, does not eat more than he pays for, and we have never heard of his neglecting to pay his taxes. He cannot take his report, with pays for, and we have never heard of his neglecting to pay his taxes. He cannot take his property with him when he dies, and he only acts now as a steward for his tenants, who would not live in his houses if they did not find it to their advantage. The New York correspondent of a Philadelphia paper gives the tollowing fanciful description of our great millionsire:—
The old saying, to the purport that there are always

the following fanciful description of our great millionaire:—

The old saying, to the purport that there are always two sides to a question. never struck me m we forcible than when speaking of the liberality of the great Mogul of millionaires, William B. Astor, of whom I last week wrote. It seems that Mr. Astor has just given certain splendid domations to the Astor labrary, established by his late father, whatest all New York evented its cars, and leng-drawn expressions of worder were feely indiaged in. Magnanimity rarely finds a resting place to a rich man's bosom, and Mr. Astor never has been accused of possessing the attribute. But now let me give you the other side of the story. The very next week after he had signalized his liberality in this manner he notified mis terants, to the number of nearly two headrest, that their rents would be raised after May next from but to twusty per cent. Thus it is that militonaires make one hand wash the other. Mr. Astor is a study for the authropsocoist. Thin, spare, not an ounce of adipose matter, as a surgeon would call it. Is the five feet six of his corporal frame. His brown is farrowed by deep indea ations, and the clothes in which heappears though all very well for a whom a certain degree of credit is necessary. His only dector is —— a pit 2s, his dimers are partaken of in a shilling reseaurant, and at four o'clock he trudges his wrary way up-town, while stages rattle by him idea with passengers, whose aggregate means, if substracted from the sum total of his wealth, would scarcely diminish the perceptiby. Mr. Astor has rever been clear of law-suits, and scarcely does the fire-hell peal its des ening changed upon the sir without more or less affecting his peumary interests.

Of course the writer of this sketch never saw the original of the portrait he attempts to draw. It is marvellously unlike the man. Mr. Astor is a tail, rather stout, and exceedingly quiet looking gentleman of sixty years, or a little less. He dresses well and neatly, and looks like a well to do

represented.

The Harbor and River at Baltimore—The cold lock of ice still holds in abeyance to 'arge fleet of vessels below Fort Carroll, though the work of opening a track is still pushed for their relief. We learn from Mr. Bergan, engineer of the steamer George's Creck, that a large force of men are engaged in cutting the ice, and are getting along finely. As soon as the track is cut the broken ice is pushed under the sides, and the space is not allowed again to freeze. He says that the ice boat Relief is making good headway through ice ten inches thick, and that in a few days more there will be no difficulty in getting up. The ice further up the river, and in the harbor, is much thicker than it is below, the consequence is that the steamer William Jeakins had not got up yesterday afternoon. The ice in the harbor, off the foot of Broadway, yesterday was measured, and found to be wenty two inches thick. Two weeks ago it was measured, near the same place, and found to be only twelve inches. That now ever the harbor is said to be thicker than ever before known. Yesterday a team of horses on the harbor got loose from the driver, and ran to and fro, causing considerable excitement, but after a short time they became tired, and stopped of their own accord. The present indications are that several weeks will elapse before the Barbor or the river will be navigable, except through the track which is now being made.—Baltimore American, Feb. 16.

ADVERTISEMENTS RESEWED EVERY NRUAL STATEMENT OF THE BUSINESS AND dition of the Manhattan Life Insurance Company, of Total ..... Claims by desir substitution of the commission at the commission a Bond and mon-tages on property in the city of haw York and Brook-13 to My House the an't lossed Frantism forms at 7 per cent interest agent's accounts for premiums he course of collection & transmission. Cash in bank and on hand.
Our bonds and streke Deferred premiums, accorded interest and furniture.
The directors have inter appropria reat and furniture.

14.663 68-560
The directors have, after appropriating a provisions
of two hundred and saventy one thousand one hundre
ninety three 17.100 doi:ars (2771.193 87.100) over and abcapital tock of one hundred thousand dollars, age
quividend of six per ce.t on the serie for profits declared
1, 1804, of interest payable to the holders thereof, our
justment of the premiums for the surrent series.

PRANCIS B. BACON, Secretary.

PRANCIS B. BACON, Secretary.

P. B. Lathrop, President Union Mutual Insurance Company
Deess L. Stone, Secretary Hanover Fire Insurance Company
Levi Cock, of Levi Cock & Co
Otice No. 5 Trainty Suitiding, 111 Broadway, New Xork.

BENJAMIN W. McCHEADY, M. D., Medical Examplest, residence No. 5 Ninth street, New York.

Attends daily from 121
1 o'clock.

Gold pens and penelis. \$3 00 to \$15 00 coats
Gold pencils. \$1 00 to \$7 00 coats
Laddes parlemontaires. \$1 50 to \$15 00 coats
Laddes parlemontaires. \$1 50 to \$15 00 coats
Gold crosses and necklaces. \$2 00 to \$17 00 coats
Gold and stone elseve outlons and studa. \$2 00 to \$17 00 coats
Gold specialcies and eyestasses. \$1 75 to \$18 00 coats
Diamond carrings, pins, finger rings & crosses. \$9 00 to \$370 coats
Diamond carrings, pins, finger rings & crosses. \$9 00 to \$570 coats
Gold straigles, scart pins and siver thim elses. \$7 to to \$14 to
Gold straigles, scart pins and siver thim less. \$7 to to \$14 to
Gold straigles, scart pins and siver thim less. \$7 to to \$14 to
Gold straigles, scart pins and siver thim less. \$7 to to \$14 to
Gold straigles, scart pins and siver thim less. \$7 to to \$14 to
Gold straigles and jowelry wholeses and retail, No. 11 Was
street, second floor, pear Broadway, up stairs.

EROSENE, OR COAL OIL-K. BLOBENE, OR COAL OIL—

Secured by patents,
The undersigned beg loave to call the attention of the put
to the anneard certificate of E. N. Keat, Faq., chemist e
periect asswer to the new universal question, "What shall
use for light?"

AUSTERNS, Agents of
The North American Kerosene Co. 57 Beaver sizest, N.
Laiorator, 116 Juliu street, No v York, Fab 6 185
The North American Kerosene Company.—Gouldmen
have rade a careful photomet toul examination of your is
serse oil, in comparison with the various kines of oil and be
ing fluids in use in this country, with the following results:

 Kercsene, Kerosoue.
 13, 509
 475
 545
 562
 2, 485

 Camphere, Camphere.
 5, 625
 377
 810
 433
 1, 299

 Sylvic Od.
 Rosin od.
 1, 190
 160
 970
 144
 476

 Kapie dodl.
 Mecharical.
 5, 929
 329
 357
 1, 560

 While
 Eolar.
 1, 582
 211
 975
 227
 833

 Lard
 1, 640
 213
 9.5
 232
 706

 Sperm
 2, 2025
 210
 800
 238
 850

 Sur'g fluid, Large wick.
 563
 154
 825
 184
 300

Kerceene oil 13 650 1,200 prs. Ccal gas. . . 4 970 5 C. ft. 13.75 C. ft. 3 M. 4 12-100 of te From the above statement, it will be seen that kerosome seduces the most light, at the least cost, and that burning had produces the least light at the releast cost, and that burning had produces the least light at the gradient cost. I have also made a carrent analysis of your kerosome oil, and find it to be no maskally pure and free irons all substances which wou of ollars where render it unit for burning its lamps. When thus purified by the process to win use, it is not exclosive, even when head to 12 dec. F., and being much expectations. ed to 212 dec. F., and being much essyciatile than campa is not liable to moke. In vie of the above facts, I am as that your purified kerosene " is desited to uppers ober oils or burning fluids, as a source of light for artis jumination, and would recommend it as the most valuab terial for that purpose with which I am acquainted. Y spectfully, your obedient servant, EDWARD N. KENT, Obs.

LOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPA-The executating terments of toothaches can be speedily all see by the use of this remedy, without to jury to the gume-teeth, it acting solely upon the new. Emissian dentise have high opinion of it, and oranguently recummend it to their piscals. Prepared and for saic by A. B. & D. SANDS, drugsist 100 Fulton street. Sold by drugsists generally.

CURED OF A VIOLENT COUGH AND SPITTED blocd, by applying the camphorated transparent plasts to the chest, and tabling the cough and one—C. K. Burdond Judge of the Marine Lourt; J. J. Kellogy Hudson River Research, J. E. Srown, West Thirtein street, lumber dealer, E. NKWMAN, propris or, is a physician of over twenty years practice, 203 Hudson agreet. HAMMONDE' ORBIS TOOTH SOAP IS DECIDEDLY
the best at ticle ever offered to the public for preserving
and featultiving the tests and guma, and imparing to
breath a delightfu around, too dry desilers in performer and
toilet articles generally. Principal depot 85 Mucray street.

breath a delightfu aroma. to d by dealers in performer as to delightfu aroma. to d by dealers in performer as to delightfu aroma. The dealers in performer as to delightful powers of the R. R. P. remedies in keeping the body healths and the feet perion pain.

Equalities the circulation—Regulate the stylem.

Equalities the circulation—Regulate the stylem.

Agreat error has long prevailed in the minds of modes men, "that impurity of the blood is the cause of diseased atom." This is a serious missake His a disturbance of the culation and the establishment of diseased acidon, that cost impurity of the blood.

The K. R. R. theory holds the truth of the above markin for, if a person be it a state of perfect health, each artery a veit must carry to and from the heart its a stote of proportion for, if a person be it a state of perfect health, each artery a veit must carry to and from the heart its a stote of proportion dismond up—in other words, a ougseiton takes alone, giving in to a greater or less extent. Here, then, is the baginning disassed acidyo, which if not relieved, will alone run into india matton, and the disease becomes established. Diseased acids being cone established, the blood becomes impares and the gularity of acids on the part of the liver, skin, bowels, described in the formal part of the liver, skin, bowels, described in the formal part of the difficulty may be in a to story the state of the case let any our call to minds a surrel to the tire conjustion. A feet blood amounting (constitutes, but has been me costive, his liver described in the difficulty may be in a to story the story of the skin a discover of the construction, and the best conference of the skin a discover of the construction of the regulators, he will remember the body of the construction of the skin and fewerish, his bead stopped up, the will remember and fewerish. his bead stopped up, the will remember the body and acids of the scine and the congestion, and restored regularity on the part of the scine and the congestion was sattl

equalized, and the health restored.

Possets this great power of

RADWAY'S REQULATORS

Possets this great power of

And regulating all the organs of the body to a natural and
healthy action.

Radway's regulators possess properties that all other pills
are dedicate in, and are the only pills in use that can be taken
for any length of time without weakening the system.

They always leave the system in a heathy condition the
liver, bowels, heart, pane cas, kindneys and skin regular and
read to discharge their several functions without recourse to
matural means.

Every dose of the system of the system of the system.

rendy to discharge their several functions without the first three themselves of find way's regulators that are taken will inform the first deseror find way's regulators that are taken weak and find the first f

or seams. The regulators as a natural passage, and leave the whole system. Office have state.

R. R. R. office, No. 162 Fulton street, up stairs. Office have a state.

R. R. A. office, No. 162 Fulton street, up stairs. Office have a state.

R. B. A. office, No. 162 Fulton street, up stairs. Office have a state of the consultation and advice from 10 to 12 A. K. and from 4 A. K. and

N RVER TOO LATE.—THOSE LOVERS AND awards who have not yet sent or answered their values are notified that he assortment is still large and others at moderate prices, at 7. W. STRONUS, 50 Means street.

NEW YORK SUPREME COURT, IN EQUITY, ...ORAL Lent against Martin Weschker and Mayers this write Historican, Jane Greham, Echevi Marchail, Bearing Pellist, (Com. not served). To Marin Weschker and Marchail his write. You tree hereby remanced and required to a the completing in the sestion, which was first in the other control of the control of the result of the control of the control of the Total of the control of the Total of the control of the control of the control of the the control of the tendent of the control of the contr

man cwy, be the 25d Janeary. 1856, and to supervive its the said completel on the subscript No. 4l Liberty sires it said city, which the subscript of the wan ment on you, embusive sarvior, said it you fall to answer the said or time abressed, the plaintiff in this action will for the related desanded in the completer.

\*\*Expression of the completer.\*\*